

SUPPORTING ANALYSIS

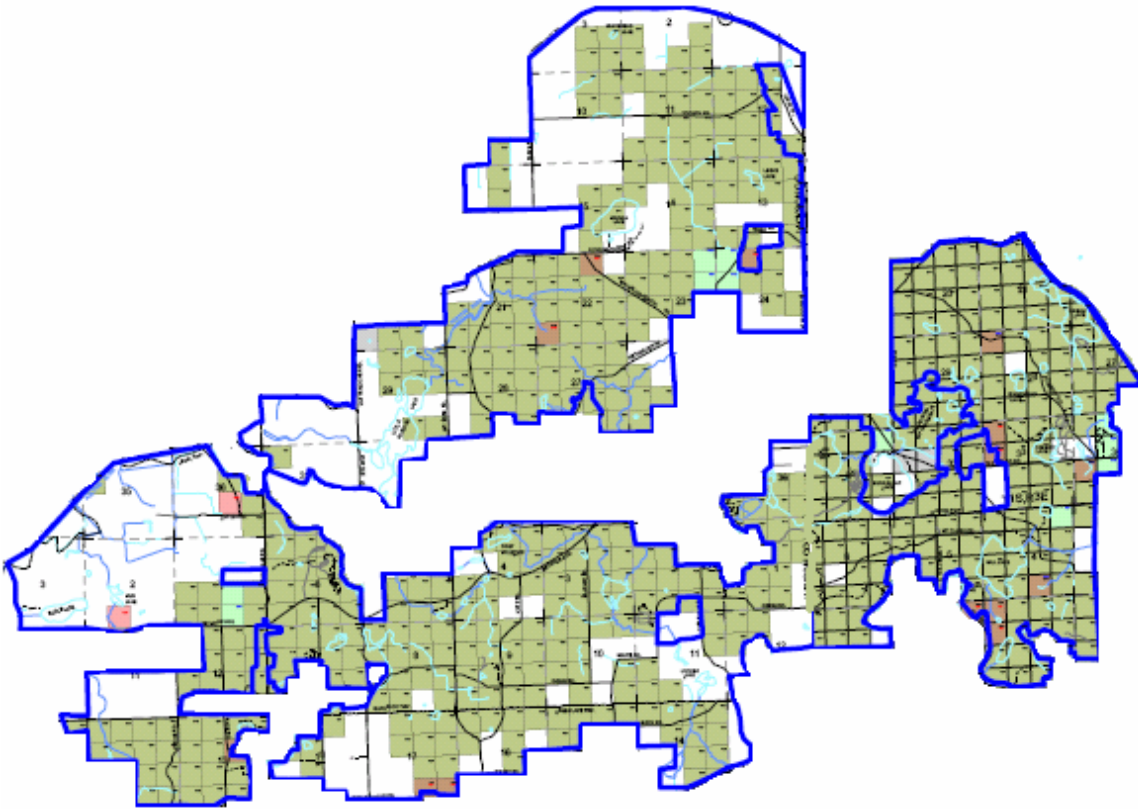
Waterloo Recreation Area

Park Setting

LOCATION AND SURROUNDING COMMUNITY Waterloo Recreation Area is located in the northeast corner of Jackson County and the northwest corner of Washtenaw County, approximately at latitude $42^{\circ} 30''$, longitude $84^{\circ} 20''$. It spans six townships; Henrietta, Leoni, Waterloo, Grass Lake, Lyndon, and Sylvan. The Recreation Area is confined on the north and east by M-52 and on the south by I-94. The western boundary is somewhat to the east of M-106. Waterloo Recreation Area can be accessed easily coming from the east and west by Interstate 94. There are a variety of exits on I-94 allowing access to Waterloo; exits 147 (Race Road), 150 (Mount Hope), 153 (Cedar Lake), 156 (Kalmbach Road), 157 (Pierce Road), and 159 (M-52). From the north M-52 is a convenient access road. Waterloo Recreation Area is adjacent to Pinckney Recreation Area on its northeast border. M-52 is the dividing line between the two Recreation Areas.



Waterloo Recreation Area



Demographics

Jackson County was reported to have a population of 158,422 in the 2000 census, a 5.8% increase since 1990. The population density in Jackson County is 224.2 people per square mile. Washtenaw County reported a population double that of Jackson County with 322,895 in the 2000 census, a 14.1% increase since 1990. The population density in Washtenaw County is 454.8 people per square mile. Both county populations exceed the state average of 175 people per square mile by a large margin, particularly Washtenaw County which reflects the growth surrounding Ann Arbor.

JACKSON COUNTY ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS EMPLOYMENT STATUS

	Number	%
Population 16 years and over	7,630,645	100
In labor force	4,926,463	64.6
Civilian labor force	4,922,453	64.5
Employed	4,637,461	60.8
Unemployed	284,992	3.7
Percent of civilian labor force	5.8	(X)
Armed Forces	4,010	0.1
Not in labor force	2,704,182	35.4
Employed civilian population 16 years and over	4,637,461	100

OCCUPATION

Management, professional, and related occupations	1,459,767	31.5
Service occupations	687,336	14.8
Sales and office occupations	1,187,015	25.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	21,120	0.5
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	425,291	9.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	856,932	18.5

INDUSTRY

Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	49,496	1.1
Construction	278,079	6
Manufacturing	1,045,651	22.5
Wholesale trade	151,656	3.3
Retail trade	550,918	11.9
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	191,799	4.1
Information	98,887	2.1
Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing	246,633	5.3
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	371,119	8
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	351,229	7.6
Other services (except public administration)	212,868	4.6
Public administration	167,731	3.6

CLASS OF WORKER

Private wage and salary workers	3,852,698	83.1
Government workers	528,201	11.4
Self-employed workers in own not incorporated business	243,300	5.2
Unpaid family workers	13,262	0.3

INCOME IN 1999

Households	3,788,780	100
Less than \$10,000	313,905	8.3
\$10,000 to \$14,999	219,133	5.8
\$15,000 to \$24,999	469,100	12.4
\$25,000 to \$34,999	470,419	12.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	624,326	16.5
\$50,000 to \$74,999	778,755	20.6
\$75,000 to \$99,999	432,681	11.4
\$100,000 to \$149,999	324,966	8.6
\$150,000 to \$199,999	79,291	2.1
\$200,000 or more	76,204	2
Median household income (dollars)	44,667	(X)

WASHTENAW COUNTY ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS**EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

Population 16 years and over	259,162	100
In labor force	179,279	69.2
Civilian labor force	179,189	69.1
Employed	172,373	66.5
Unemployed	6,816	2.6
Percent of civilian labor force	3.8	(X)
Armed Forces	90	0
Not in labor force	79,883	30.8

OCCUPATION

Management, professional, and related occupations	83,275	48.3
Service occupations	23,115	13.4
Sales and office occupations	38,976	22.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	507	0.3
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	9,702	5.6
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	16,798	9.7

INDUSTRY

Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	1,047	0.6
Construction	6,762	3.9
Manufacturing	26,637	15.5
Wholesale trade	3,361	1.9
Retail trade	17,284	10
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	5,834	3.4
Information	5,385	3.1
Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing	7,682	4.5
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	18,707	10.9
Educational, health and social services	56,181	32.6
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	13,276	7.7
Other services (except public administration)	5,833	3.4
Public administration	4,384	2.5

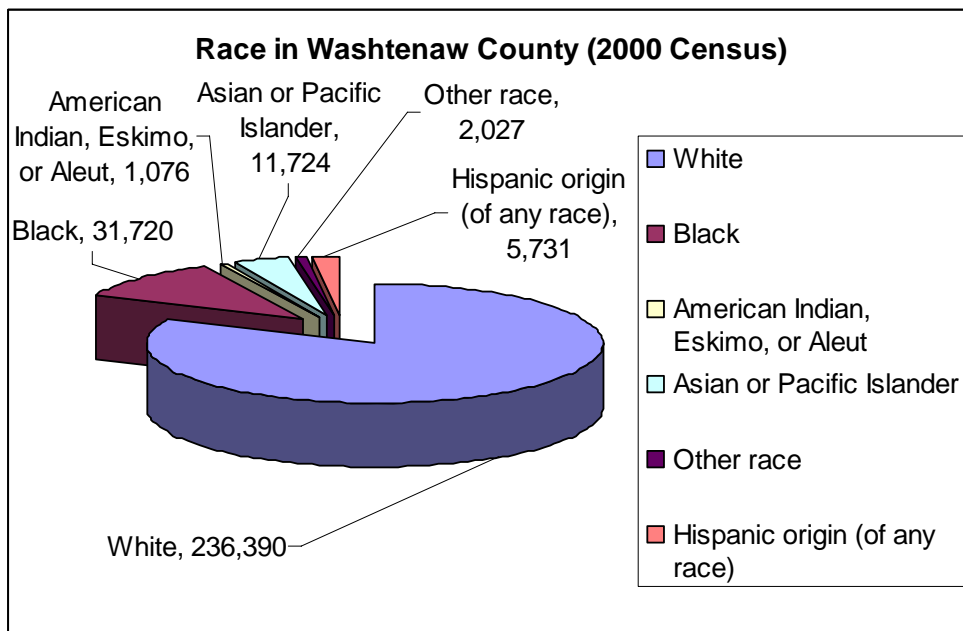
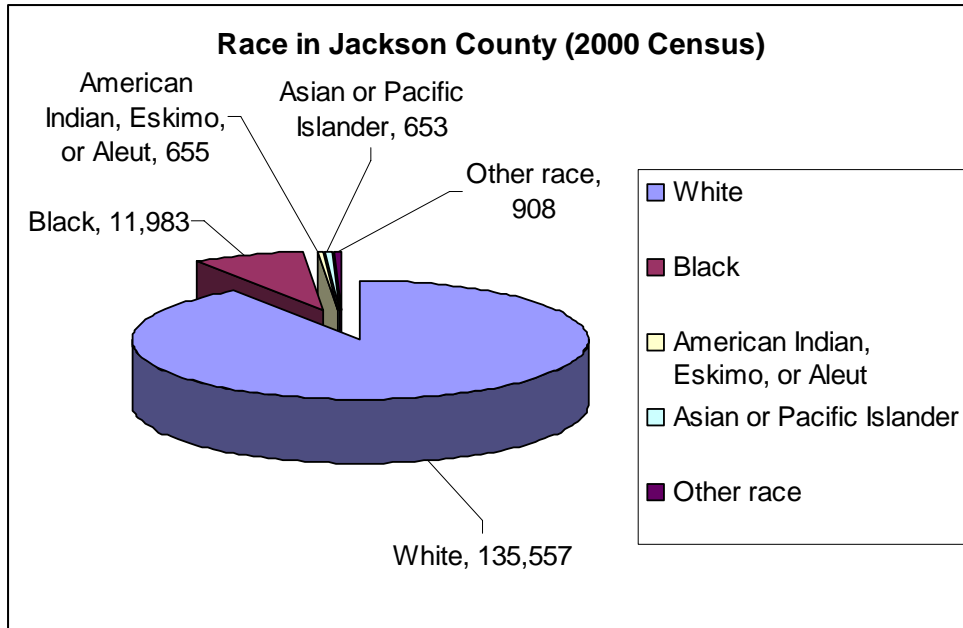
CLASS OF WORKER

Private wage and salary workers	132,125	76.7
Government workers	30,995	18
Self-employed workers in own not incorporated business	8,772	5.1
Unpaid family workers	481	0.3

INCOME IN 1999

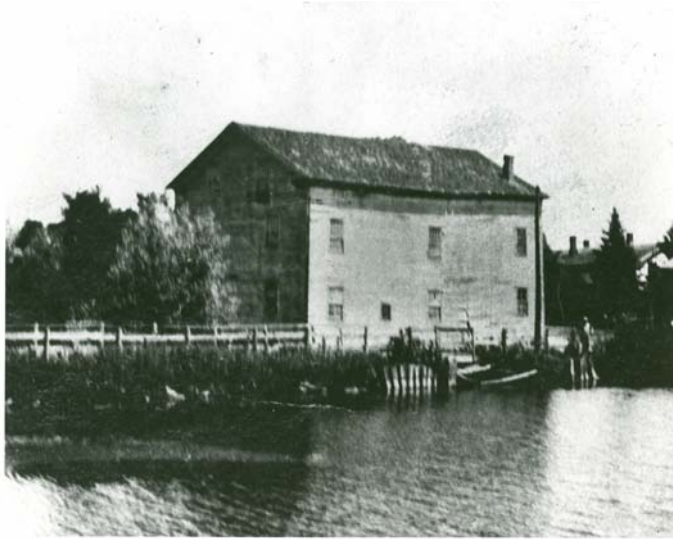
Households	125,465	100
Less than \$10,000	9,960	7.9
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5,715	4.6
\$15,000 to \$24,999	12,388	9.9
\$25,000 to \$34,999	13,577	10.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	18,493	14.7
\$50,000 to \$74,999	24,139	19.2
\$75,000 to \$99,999	16,365	13
\$100,000 to \$149,999	15,960	12.7
\$150,000 to \$199,999	4,467	3.6
\$200,000 or more	4,401	3.5
Median household income (dollars)	51,990	(X)

*(x) denotes less than 1%



GENERAL HISTORY OF WATERLOO RECREATION AREA

The Sauk Tribe, a tribe of Native Americans, was the first known inhabitants of the area known today as Waterloo Recreation Area. The modern history of Waterloo Recreation Area can be traced back to the 19th century. The first settler, Richard Shaw, arrived in 1834 and established residence on 40 acres of land granted to him by the National Government. In 1836 two more settlers were granted acreage as well. These three homesteads would later become the town of Trist. In 1837 another settler, Ralph Updike began buying land and water rights on Trist Creek.



The Trist Mill, Built by Ralph Updike in 1844

By 1844, Updike had initiated the construction of a mill, which spurred development for the rest of Trist. Shortly after the Mill was completed a blacksmith shop, two general stores, and a buggy shop were erected. Trist was mainly inhabited by German farmers, drawn to the area by the dependable water supply and abundant land. Children attended a school on the corner of Mt. Hope and Seymour Road. In 1924 the Trist Mill closed for good, an indication that life for the town of Trist was nearing its end. A concise record of the history, inhabitants, and building

structures in the town of Trist can be found in “Historical Background, Townsite of Trist. Waterloo Recreation Area, November 1967.” located in the Division Office.

In 1933, due to a large number of failed farms, the Federal Resettlement Administration began to purchase these tracts of failed farm land for recreational use. By 1936 11,998 acres had been purchased and the land was turned over to the National Park Service. Early on, Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) forces supplied a large amount of labor in the park, but were soon replaced by WPA workers.

The National Parks Service developed the Portage Lake day use area and several fish rearing ponds and duck ponds. Extensive vegetation was planted as well, for the purpose of reforestation and wildlife food/shelter. Sylvan Pond was created by the WPA using a dam, in order to create a trout pond.

During the National Park Service’s administration three outdoor centers were completed; Mill Lake, Cassidy Lake, and Cedar Lake. These camps were established to provide underprivileged youth with a social outdoor experience.

Mill Lake, the first Outdoor Center to be built, was completed in 1936. The original occupants of Mill Lake were a group of boys from the Detroit Public School System. Mill Lake Outdoor Center remains the most intact example of a WPA Outdoor Center in the Michigan State Park System, with 15 of the 16 original buildings remaining. Since the operation of the camp was discontinued by Michigan United Conservation Club (MUCC) significant degradation has taken place. Renovations to the site have kept historical significance in mind when routine maintenance is needed. For more on Mill Lake refer to [Buildings and Structures](#) section on page **XX**.

Construction on Cassidy Lake Group Camp began in September 1936 in cooperation with the National Youth Administration as a year-round vocational school for boys. Cassidy Lake was rushed to temporary completion for the first group of campers by 1937. Each month the boys attending Cassidy Lake were required to work 70 hours and earned wage of \$29.96. Cassidy Lake Group Camp was established

specifically to teach inner city youth a skilled trade. As an aspect of their training the boys received education on their selected vocation. The youths were selected on an economic need basis.

In 1942 the vocational school was abandoned, at which point the Michigan Department of Corrections took over. Inmates from other Michigan prisons were housed here. The Camp is still used by the Department of Corrections today as a work camp. This is the first example in Michigan of many such camps administered by the Department of Corrections in Michigan State Parks.

A third group camp, Cedar Lake Outdoor Center, was completed in 1940. This outdoor center consisted of three camp units around a central cluster of administration buildings. Cedar Lake has not maintained as much structural integrity as Mill Lake, although it is still valuable historically. Units B and C were altered when some original buildings were removed and new buildings were erected. Unit A and the administrative area retain their historical integrity. The MUCC now leases and maintains Cedar Lake.

In 1943 the National Parks Service leased indefinitely the 12,000 acres known as Waterloo Recreational Demonstration Area to the state of Michigan, when it was given its present day name, Waterloo Recreation Area. Information on the lease agreement between the National Parks Service and the Michigan Department of Natural Resources can be found in the [Land Ownership Issues](#) on page XX.

The fact that the State of Michigan was now responsible for Waterloo did not mean it would stop growing, especially in terms of land area. Since the time Waterloo was transferred to state control, it has grown by approximately 8,000 acres.

Today, Waterloo Recreation Area is the largest park in the Lower Peninsula consisting of more than 20,000 acres. The Recreation Area now has two modern campgrounds, a rustic campground, and an equestrian campground. Also swimming beaches, several picnic sites, eight boat launches, 12 miles of interpretive trails, 47 miles of hiking trails, three rustic cabins, numerous equestrian trails, and the Gerald E. Eddy Discovery Center.

Land Ownership Issues

These funding sources have been used for acquisition of land in Waterloo Recreation Area:

Former National Park Service Land leased to the State of Michigan

Public Law 594, 77th congress 2nd session, titled "An Act to Authorize the Disposition of Recreational Demonstration Projects" was passed June 6, 1942. The relevant part of this law states that the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to "convey or lease to the States any or all of the recreational demonstration projects, lands, improvements and equipment..."

The conditions in the lease between the National Parks Service and the Michigan Department of Natural Resources are:

1. "The lease provides for the immediate transfer of control of approximately 8,500 acres of the Waterloo Area designated as units III, IV, and V. Units I and II, involving approximately 3,800 acres, are to be transferred to the State and administered as State Parks at such time as the money is available..."
2. "The lease is perpetual and remains in force and effect until terminated by either party upon thirty days written notice to the other."
3. "The area is to be used exclusively for public park, recreational, and conservation purposes."
4. "The state will endeavor to acquire when practicable, approximately 5,000 acres in Units III, IV, and V and approximately 1,000 acres in Units I and II."
5. "The state may permit controlled hunting on the property, but agrees to maintain a flexible system of refugees on Units III and IV to protect sandhill cranes and other waterfowl and agrees to restore marsh conditions on these units where practicable."
6. "The United States Government is relieved from maintenance and operation of the property and from any loss, expense or liability arising during the term of this lease."
7. "The State also agrees to accept by deed the responsibility for the protection, maintenance, and operation of Yankee Springs Area as soon as funds are available."
8. "Our eventual acceptance of responsibility for Units I and II of Waterloo Area involves: (1) Operation of these units as state parks, (2) continuation of present permit system and rental rates for group camps, until such time as the State accepts control of Yankee Springs Area, and (3) continuation of a permit system with the NYA for rental of the Cassidy Lake group camp facilities as long as needed by the NYA in the war industries training program."

The Lower section of the map shows sections III, IV, and V.

Michigan Natural Resource Trust Fund (MNRTF)

The MNRTF has provided financial assistance to protect natural resources and open space, purchase lands for outdoor recreation, and acquire land for its environmental importance or scenic beauty. The Fund's Board of Trustees and the Grants Administration Division of the DNR administer the program. Only state and local governments may apply to the fund to acquire property. Annual revenue from oil, gas, and mineral leasing supports the fund.

There are eleven evaluation criteria for grant funding: the protection and use of significant natural resources, use of inland waters, population served, economic benefits, hunting, fishing and other wildlife-related values, need for proposal, capability of applicant, site and project quality, special initiatives of the Fund board, financial need of the applicant, and local match contribution. Development projects have a minimum grant amount of \$15,000 and a maximum of \$500,000. There is neither a minimum nor a

maximum amount on land acquisition grants. Since 1976, the Fund has purchased more than 135,000 acres of land in Michigan.

*Information obtained from *The Trust for Public Land* (www.tpl.org/)

Pittman-Robertson

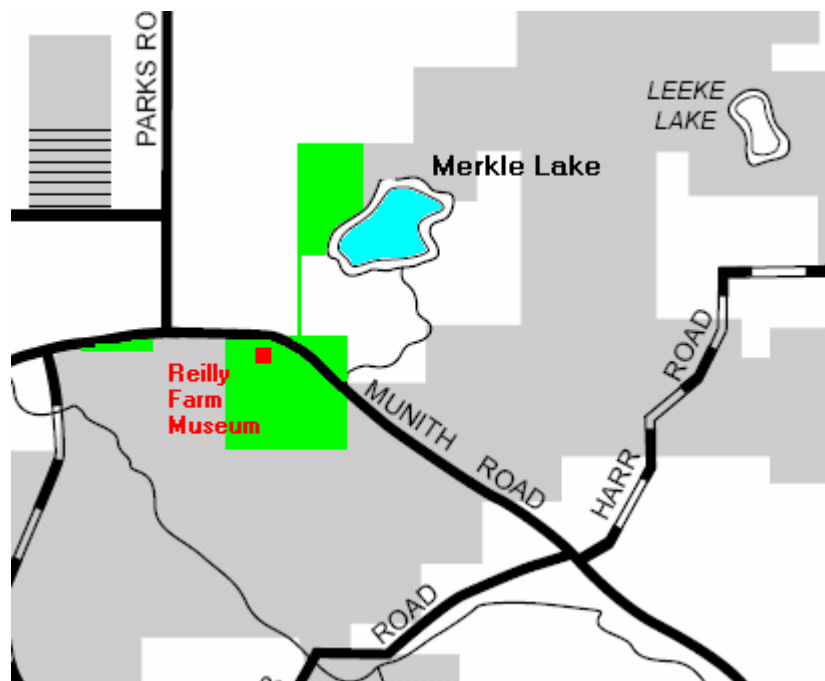
The Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act, popularly known as the Pittman-Robertson Act, was approved by Congress on September 2, 1937.

The purpose of this Act was to provide funding for the selection, restoration, rehabilitation and improvement of wildlife habitat and wildlife management research.

Funds are derived from an 11 percent Federal excise tax on sporting arms, ammunition, and archery equipment, and a 10 percent tax on handguns. Each state's apportionment of funds is determined by a formula which considers the total area of the state and the number of licensed hunters in the state.

*Information obtained from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Programs Division of Federal Assistance (federalasst.fws.gov)

In the late 1950's the state acquired over 260 acres of land in the north section of the Portage Marsh area. These three tracts are known as the Reilly Property Purchase. The northernmost tract is 76.79 acres with 1,185 feet of frontage on Merkle Lake. This land also includes a right-of-way from Munith Road. The second parcel of land has 160 acres and lies on the north and south side of Munith Road. This parcel is important because it includes the original residence of the Reilly family. The three acres occupied by the Reilly farmhouse are now leased by the Waterloo Area Historical Society. The old farmhouse has been restored and functions as a historical museum today. A third parcel of 25 acres lies on the south edge of Munith Road and is west of tract two. The land totals 261.79 acres.



The Reilly property purchase is important because it demonstrates a land administration/ownership issue that is still a concern today. Resources used to purchase the Reilly property came from the Pittman-Robertson Fund, a source of funding specifically dedicated to game and habitat restoration. The Parks and Recreation Division (PRD) purchased the Reilly property using this fund, which means the Wildlife Division has a stake in the management of this property. PRD responsibilities encompass the overall administration of the property: posting, fencing, road maintenance, enforcement of park rules, and trespass issues. However, the Wildlife Division is responsible for all game management including planting, cutting, and burning. These shared responsibilities are outlined in a memorandum of understanding between The Parks and Recreation Division and the Wildlife Division. For specifics on the agreement between PRD and Wildlife Division see Appendix ?? The Reilly Purchase is not the only land that has been purchased with Federal funds. Throughout Waterloo RA other lands have been purchased using this source.

Special Legislation

Public Act 27, 1944, appropriated \$5,000,000.00 for acquisition of land for recreation facilities. \$1,500,000.00 was dedicated to purchasing lands in southeastern Michigan.

Public Act 50, 1944, appropriated \$632,500.00 for the purposes of purchasing land, construction of state parks, and repairing/remodeling the State Capitol and office buildings. Of the \$632,500.00, \$450,000.00 went to the Department of Conservation.

State Game Fund

Revenue from this fund is raised through a \$1.50 tax on deer hunting licenses.

Other sources available for future land acquisition include:

Dingell Johnson

The Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act, commonly referred to as the Dingell-Johnson act, was passed on August 9, 1950. It was modeled after the Pittman-Robertson Act to create a parallel program for management, conservation and restoration of fishery resources.

*Information obtained from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (federalasst.fws.gov)

Game and Fish Fund

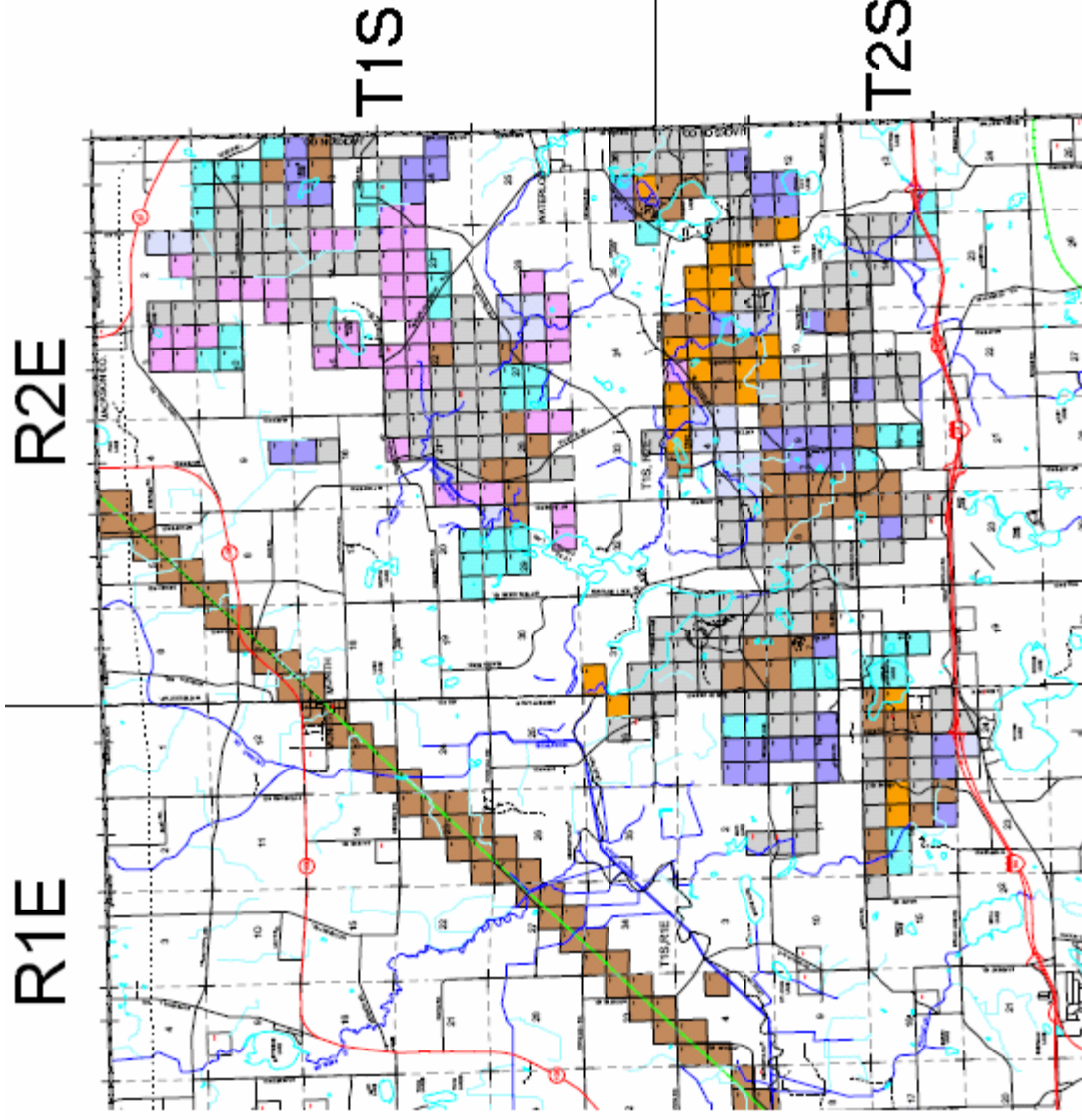
The Game and Fish Protection Fund provides revenues for the operation of the Fish, Wildlife, and Law Enforcement programs. Management, research, enforcement of fishing and hunting laws and acquisition of lands to be used for hunting and fishing purposes are examples of uses of this fund.

*Information obtained from (www.michigan.gov/dnr/0,1607,7-153-10366_10871-44016--,00.html)

Additional Sources

Land purchased with any of the following: Recreation Bond, Waterways, LEFF, Harbor Development Fund, Environmental Settlement Fund, General Fund, and Swamp Tax Fund, Gifts, and exchanges.

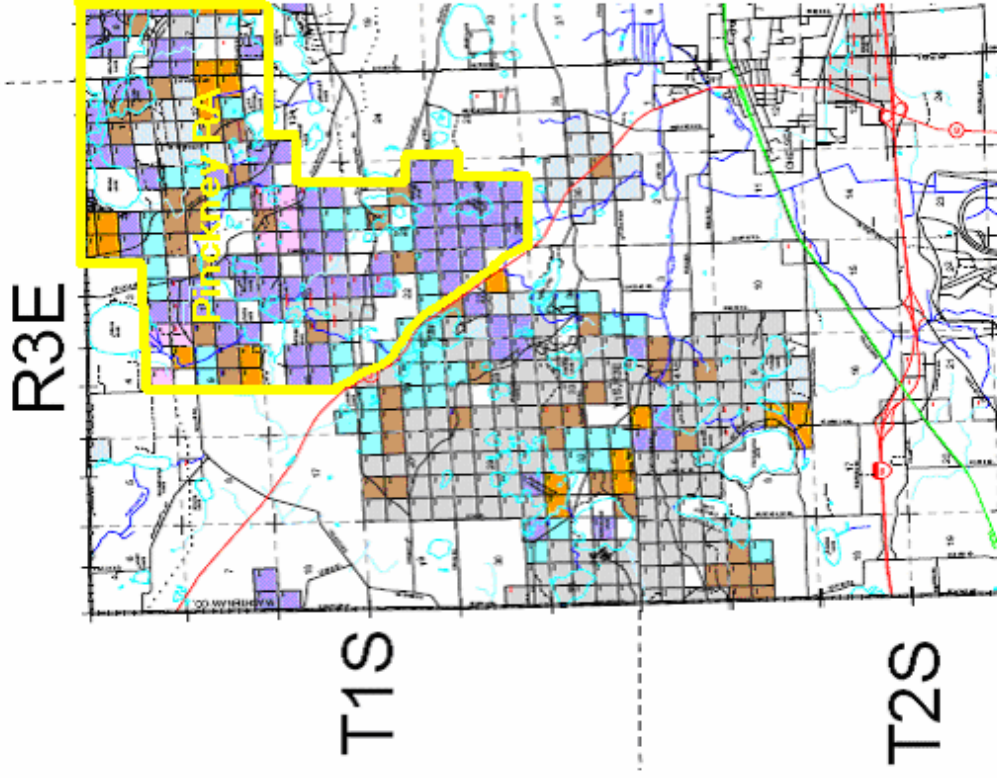
Jackson County Land Acquisition Map



FUND CATEGORY
Dingell Johnson
Game And Fish
Gift
MNRTF
Pittman Robertson
Special Legislation
State Game Fund
Other Funds
Multiple Funds

Washtenaw County Land Acquisition Map

FUND CATEGORY
Dingell Johnson
Game And Fish
Gift
MNRTF
Pittman Robertson
Special Legislation
State Game Fund
Other Funds
Multiple Funds



Relationship of Waterloo to Other Park Resources

Jackson County

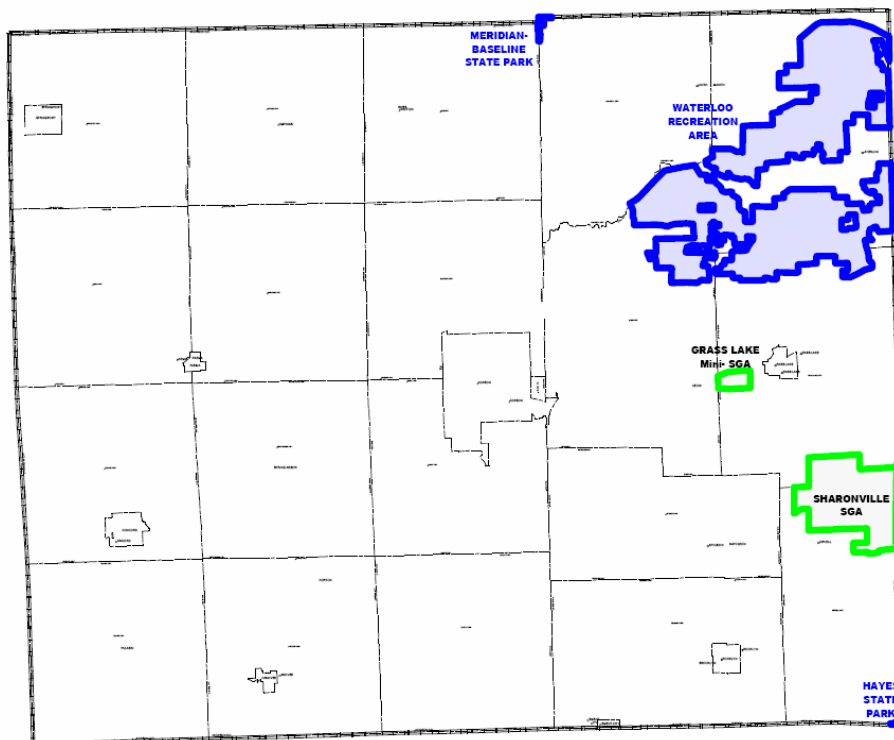
State Owned Resources in Jackson County

In Jackson County there are two State Parks and two State Game Areas in addition to Waterloo RA.

The Meridian-Baseline State Park designates the spot where all township, range, and section measurements begin for the entire state. It is located approximately four miles northwest of Waterloo RA on the northern boundary line of Jackson County. This Park is not accessible to the public but is being preserved because of its historical value.

Hayes State Park is ten miles south of Waterloo RA in the southeastern corner of Jackson County. W.J. Hayes State Park is popular because of its close proximity to Wampler's Lake. Other attractions near this site are the Michigan International Speedway, the Stage Coach Stop theme park, and a variety of craft and antique shows. Hayes State Park has 185 camp sites and has recently been made handicapped accessible. Activities include a playground, swimming, fishing, boating, picnicking, and metal detecting.

Grass Lake State Game Area is two miles south of Waterloo RA and Sharonville State Game Area is four miles south of Waterloo.



County Owned Resources in Jackson County

County Parks and their significant features:

- Cascade Falls Park: man-made illuminated waterfall, paddle boat rental, miniature golf, tennis courts, shelter (by reservation), fishing, Cascades Short Course and driving range, Cascades 18-hole Championship Golf Course
- Clear Lake County Park: swimming area, shelter
- Clark Lake County Park: swimming, boat launch, picnic area
- Gillett's Lake County Park: swimming, picnic area, baseball diamond
- Grass Lake County Park: swimming, picnic area, boat launch
- Haehnle Audubon Sanctuary: nature viewing
- Horton Mill Pond County Park: playground, picnic area
- Lime Lake County Park: swimming, boat launch
- Little Wolf Lake County Park: swimming, playground, picnic area
- Minard Mills County Park: baseball diamond, picnic area, playground
- Pleasant Lake County Park and Campground: 69 modern campsites, swimming, biking, fishing, 18 hole golf course located within a half mile
- Portage Lake County Park: swimming, boat launch picnic area
- Round Lake County Park: boat launch, picnic area, potable water pump
- Swains Lake County Park and Campground: 56 modern campsites, boat launch, picnic area, playground, horse shoe pits, basketball court, swimming area, biking, fishing, volleyball, baseball diamond, 18 hole golf course across the street
- Vandercook Lake County Park: swimming, baseball diamond, boat launch, picnic area
- Vineyard Lake County Park: swimming, boat launch, playground

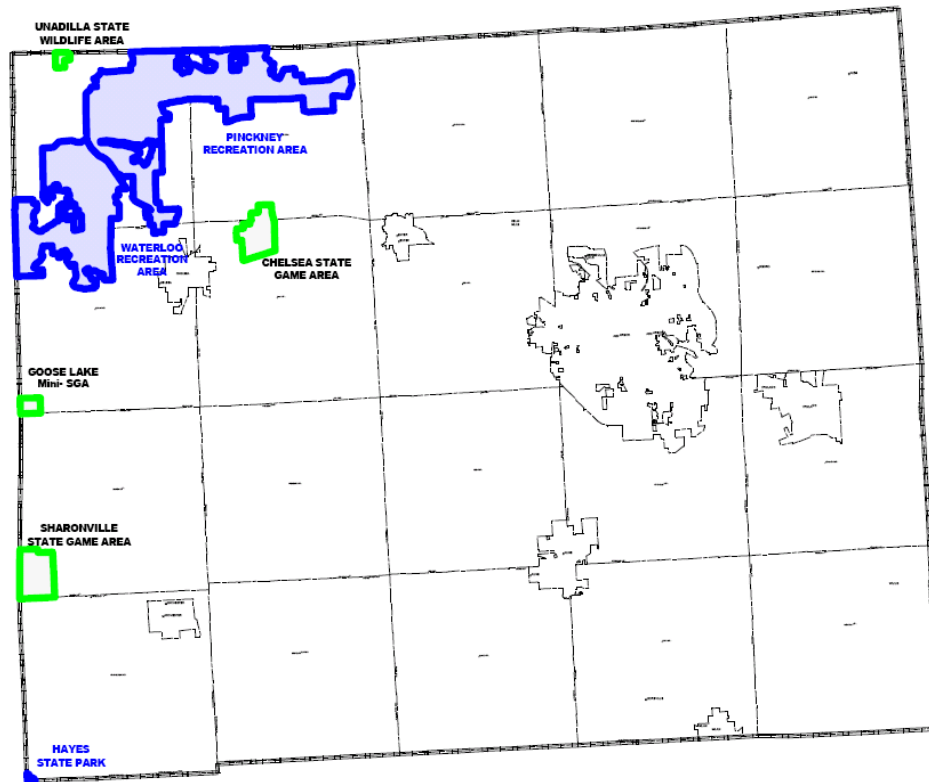
Washtenaw County

State Owned Resources in Washtenaw County

State recreational resources in Washtenaw County include four State Game Areas, Pinckney RA, and Hayes State Park, in addition to Waterloo RA.

Waterloo Recreation Area is closely tied to Pinckney Recreation Area, due to the fact that the parks are adjacent to one another. The main trail system, known as the Waterloo-Pinckney Hiking Trail, is common to both Recreations Areas and spans 29 miles through both parks. Similar activities are common to both Recreation Areas, such as camping, hiking, biking, horse riding, camping, fishing, and hunting.

The State Game Areas in Washtenaw County are Unadilla, half a mile to the northeast; Chelsea State Game Area, two miles to the east; Goose Lake, two miles south; and Sharonville State Game Area, six miles south.



County Owned Resources in Washtenaw County:

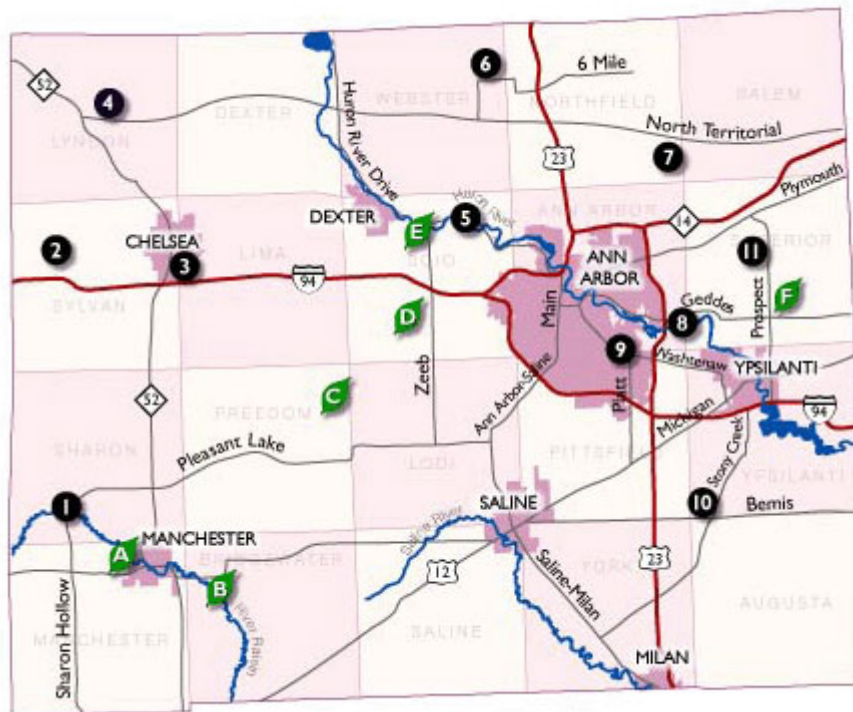
Partially due to the high population density of Washtenaw, County owned resources are in competition with State owned resources. What the county parks lack in size they make up in number, with 12 parks and 6 nature preserves. Waterloo can offer a relatively large contiguous piece of land compared to County parks. Many parks share similar activities such as swimming, hiking, fishing, and picnicking. Both State and County have historical resources within their parks. Two County owned facilities offer water parks. Camping is one staple of State owned resources that the County cannot compete with. Hunting is also a standout feature of Waterloo when compared to county parks.

County Parks and their significant features:

- Sharon Mills Park (1): Sharon Mill is a historic building built in 1835, formerly owned by Henry Ford in the 1930's
- Cavanaugh Lake Park (2): lakeside picnic area, no swimming
- Pierce Lake Golf Course and Park (3): 18 holes, with pro shop and picnic pavilion
- Park Lyndon (4): trail system that ties into the Waterloo-Pinckney Trail
- Osborne Mill Park (5): maintained as a natural area, no services
- Independence Lake Park (6): a feature similar to a water park called a "Spray Zone", boat rental, and swimming beach.
- Northfield Park (7): roadside park with restroom and playground
- Parker Mill Park (8): Parker Mill was is a historical building built in 1873, scenic fishing setting where Fleming Creek joins the Huron River

- County Farm Park (9): community garden
- Meri Lou Murray County Recreation Center (9): swimming pool, gymnasium, workout facilities
- Rolling Hills Park and Water Park (10): water park, trail system, sledding, 18 hole disc golf, fishing
- Superior Center (11): 1 acre, picnic pavilion

There are also six county nature preserves, which are similar to Primitive Zones in Waterloo RA. These are: Leonard Preserve (A), Ervin-Stucki Preserve (B), Brauer Preserve (C), DeVine Preserve (D), Burns-Stokes Preserve (E), and LeFurge Woods Preserve (F).



* Map obtained from eWashtenaw (www.ewashtenaw.org)

Current Land Use

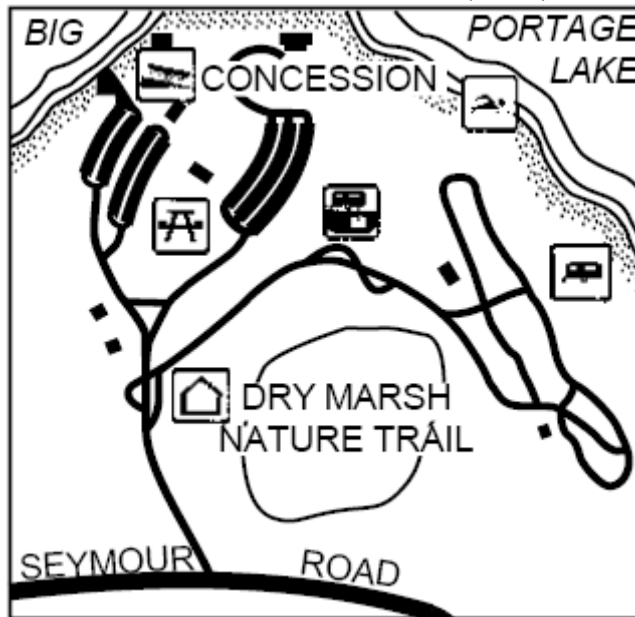
Waterloo Recreation Area is a multi-use park with a variety of recreational opportunities including camping, picnicking, metal detecting, fishing, hunting, snowmobiling, hiking, mountain biking, and horseback riding. One of the most important features of Waterloo is its untarnished natural state in a region that is swiftly being developed into urban communities. Thus, development has been restricted and concentrated into a few areas of the park.

In 2002-2003 over 7 million dollars were invested into Waterloo RA for infrastructure improvements. This included expanding the Eddy Center (including new displays), and a complete renovation of Portage Lake and Sugarloaf Campgrounds and

day use areas. Most of the funding for these improvements came from the “Clean Michigan Initiative.”

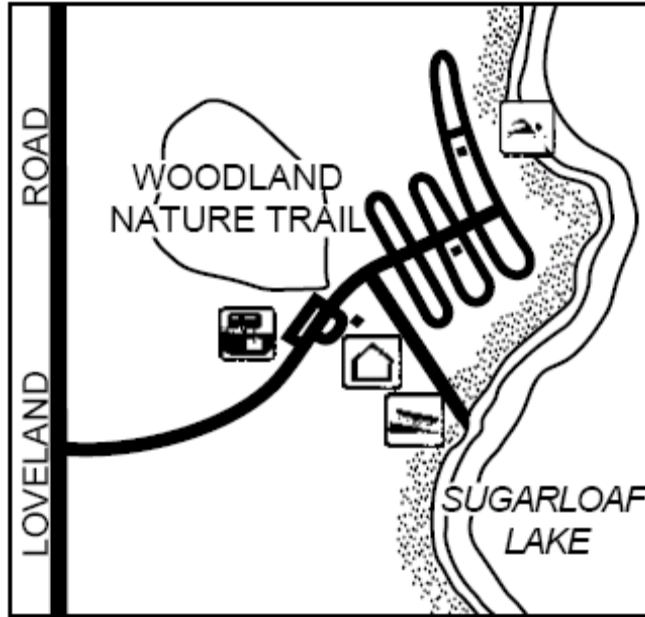
Portage Lake

Located on the western side of the park, the Portage Lake Unit offers modern camping amenities including electrical service, two restroom facilities, four drinking water access sites, seven handicap accessible campsites, a sanitation station, and dumpsters for trash removal. There are 136 sites at Portage Lake, seven of which are handicap accessible. It also includes a swimming beach with a concession/restroom building. For those interested in fishing there is a modern boat launch and fishing pier that complies with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).



Sugarloaf Lake Campground

Sugarloaf Lake Campground is a modern campground located in the southeastern section of Waterloo, just off Loveland Road. It has 164 campsites, of which 10 are handicap accessible. There is one restroom to service the campground and seven sites to access drinking water. Also included are a playground, boat launch, swimming beach, sanitation station, dumpsters, and a campground office.



Equestrian Campground

Closely located to Sugarloaf Lake Campground, the equestrian campground offers easy access to a multitude of trails running through the park. There are 25 rustic camping sites.

Gerald E. Eddy Discovery Center

Situated with a view of Mill Lake, the Gerald E. Eddy Discovery Center provides educational and interpretive services for park visitors. Many nature trails have their origin at the Eddy Center. More detailed information is provided in the Education and Interpretation Section.

Cedar Lake Group Camp

Cedar Lake Group Camp is leased by the Michigan United Conservation Clubs (MUCC). Many of the original cabins are still in use for the outdoor education program.

Mill Lake ODC

Mill Lake is not in use, but has historical importance as one of the original developments under the National Park Service administration in Waterloo.

Green Lake ODC

Camping at Green Lake is rustic, with 25 sites and a small boat launch into Green Lake.

Trail Resources

Seven trails originate at the Eddy center and range from less than one mile to over five miles. These trails are open to hiking and cross county skiing only.

- Old Field Trail – (.8 Mile)
- Lowland Trail – (1.1miles)

- Spring Pond Trail – (1 mile)
- Bog Trail – (1.5 miles)
- Oak Woods Trail – (1.3 miles)
- Lakeview Trail – (3.6 miles)
- Hickory Hills Trail - (5.3 miles)

Waterloo RA also contains twelve miles of bridle trails originating from the equestrian campground, and five miles of mountain biking trails that can be accessed from Katz and Glenn Roads. The Waterloo-Pinckney trail can also be accessed at the Waterloo trail head located at the Portage Lake boat launch area. This trail also ties into the Potawatami trail.

Projected Land Cover (1980 – 2040)

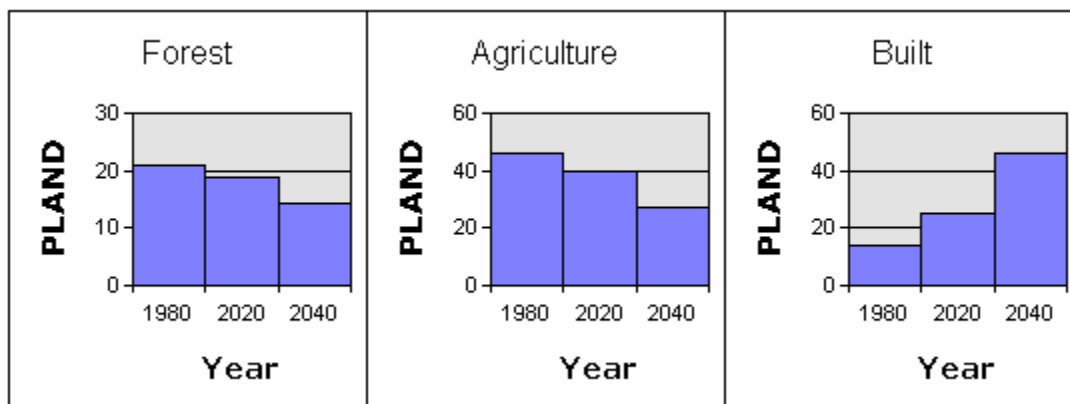
Both Jackson and Washtenaw counties will be experiencing rapid urban development over the next 20 years. As such, agricultural and forested land will be quickly developed as urban areas, concentrated around the Jackson and Ann Arbor/greater Detroit area.

Currently forest cover makes up less than 20% of land cover in Jackson and Washtenaw Counties, and agricultural land covers about 40%. Urban built environment covers approximately 25% of all land.

It is projected that by the year 2040 nearly half of all land in Jackson and Washtenaw Counties will be covered with building structures. As a result forests and agricultural lands will suffer the greatest losses.

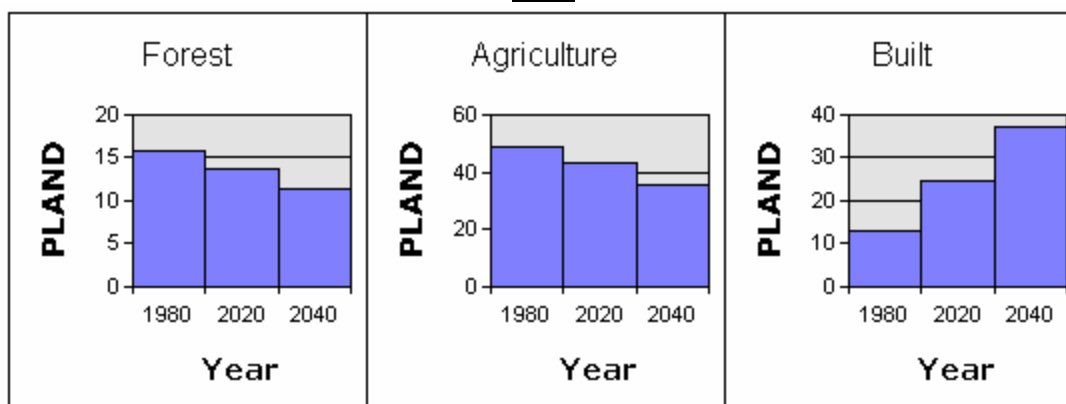
For this reason it is important to maintain state parks in areas where they may be the only natural landscape available for recreational purposes.

Jackson County: Wetland, Forest and Built Environment as a Percentage of Land Area



*Graphs found at <http://www.cevl.msu.edu/pages/lulc/peopleland.htm>

Washtenaw County: Wetland, Forest and Built Environment as a Percentage of Land Area



*Graphs found at <http://www.cevl.msu.edu/pages/lulc/peopleland.htm>